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the *Erigenia bulbosa* of the middle United States. This little plant is probably the earliest of the region to bloom (excepting the chick-weeds and other plants which never cease blooming). For the Republica Oriental has a well-marked spring season, however mild its winters may be.

(*To be continued.*)

Another Florida Fern.

On the south bank of the Miami River, a short distance below the rapids, I collected, on the first of March of this year, a fern which appears to be *Nephrolepis acuta*, Presl., not reported as having been found before in the United States. It was very abundant at that one place, though not seen elsewhere. Fruit-bearing fronds were rare at that time, and the few that were obtained were past their prime maturity. However, a few sori with indusia in good condition remain. Specimens were submitted to Prof. Eaton, and he says: "I have very little doubt that your fern is really *Nephrolepis acuta*, a somewhat rusty-pubescent variety."

ISAAC HOLDEN.

[Mr. Holden's specimens were compared with those of Fendler's Plants of Trinidad, No. 55; Wright's Plantæ Cubenses, No. 1,011, and Hayes' Filices Centrali-Americanæ, No. 15, with all of which they agree in having almost circular indusia, subpeltate in the attachment.—ED.]

Index to Recent American Botanical Literature.

Aquatic Plants of the vicinity of San Diego.—C. R. Orcutt. (West. Am. Sci., iii., pp. 123-126.)

Botany of California and Parts Adjacent.—*Studies in the.*—VI. Edward Lee Greene. (Bull. Cal. Acad. Sci., ii., pp. 377-418; reprinted.)

Professor Greene's sixth contribution to the Botany of our West Coast, opens with "Notes on the Botany of Santa Cruz Island," giving a most interesting account of the character of the Flora and its relations to that of the other islands of our "Southwestern Archipelago," and of the mainland. He suggests that many of the rarer species of Southern California have originated on these islands and they may have formerly been